RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
Northern Pacific Railroad
978 MILES.
The Shortest Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY line running THROUGH trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.
TO MEMPHIS
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the Only Line Running
PASSENGER TRAINS,
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
PALACE DINING CARS, (Meals 75c)
LUXURIOUS DAY COACHES,
HEIGHT SLEEPERS, free of charge
WASHINGTON AND OREGON POINTS
TO THE EAST.
See That Your Tickets Read
VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
& ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
And Thereby Avoid Change of Cars.
Leave Portland at 8 P M daily, arrive at St Paul 7 A M with Sleeping Car Passengers. Connections at St Paul and Minneapolis with all points East, South and Southeast.
PACIFIC DIVISION
Leave Portland 8 P M, Arrive at Tacoma 6 A M daily, except Sunday. Leave Tacoma 6 P M, Arrive at Portland 6 A M daily, except Monday.
CHAS S FEE, G P & T A, St Paul, Minn.
A D CHARLTON, Asst G P A, St Paul, Minn.
A L MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt, St Paul, Minn.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.
LEAVE PORTLAND for Astoria, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7 A M.
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, Steamer Columbia, Monday, March 3, Saturday, March 8, Wednesday, March 12, Thursday, March 20, Columbia, Tuesday, March 25, Columbia, Saturday, March 29, Columbia, Wednesday, April 2, Columbia, Monday, April 7, Columbia, Friday, April 11, Columbia, Monday, May 31, State, Friday, June 4.
Rights reserved to change steamers or sailing days.
RAIL DIVISION.
Through connections with Atlantic Express for Eastern points, and with Mail Express for Ashland, Roseburg and Yreka. Mail Express arrives at Wallula Junction for points on O R & N Co's line.
Through Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Sleeping Room sleeping cars to and from Portland without change.
This is the only line running Through Sleeping Cars to the East without change.
Emigrants are carried between Portland, Roseburg and St. Paul on the daily Atlantic Express Train, thus reducing the emigrant time between Portland and St. Paul to about 5½ days.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.
LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
Boat runs to Celilo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Boat connects at Portland with the Ocean Steamers.
Leave Portland | Mo | Tu | Wed. | Th. | Fr. | Sa.
Arrive at Lower Celilo | Mo | Tu | Wed. | Th. | Fr. | Sa.
Dalles | 7 AM | 7 AM | 7 AM | 7 AM | 7 AM | 7 AM
Day Son Off... | 5 AM | — | 5 AM | — | 5 AM | —
Cornelius... | — | 6 AM | — | 6 AM | — | 6 AM
Victoria, B C | Sa. 8 A M | Mo. 8 A M | Tu. 8 A M | We. 8 A M | Th. 8 A M | Fr. 8 A M
Between Portland and Dalles, Steamers Lewis and Clark, Dalles City and Wasco.
For Rates, Time Cards, Maps and Tickets apply at Company's Office, Corner First and Yamhill streets, Portland.
R KOEHLER, Gen'l Manager. P P ROGERS, Asst Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.

SALE
Pianos
THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
—AND—
UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST TO CHICAGO and all points in the East and Southern States. It is the only line using Pullman Palace sleeping Cars between ST. PAUL and CHICAGO via Milwaukee.
It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and owns three separate lines between those points, thereby giving a choice of three routes, and insuring the traveling public the benefits resulting from perfect discipline and thoroughly systematized management.
In Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois it runs through the finest agricultural districts in the United States, and reaches the principal cities and towns in those States.
Being the short line, and having the best track, it is the quickest line between the Northwest and Chicago.
Its equipments are unsurpassed in completeness and elegance, and the service is unexcelled for speed, safety and comfort.
Its Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are the finest that can be built, and are run on all through trains.
Its Dining Cars are the best in the world, and no effort is spared to make the cuisine and the comfort of its patrons. No other line can offer such superior inducements to the traveling public.
Any ticket agent can sell you tickets over this line. Tickets reading via Chicago and Milwaukee, Council Bluffs and Omaha and Chicago, Omaha and Chicago, Kansas City and Chicago, Peoria and Chicago, Changes made at these points are unnecessary.
Depots in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Clinton, Dubuque, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Watertown, Huron, Aberdeen, Ortonville, Wahpeton, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Fisher's Landing, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Portage, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Janesville, Madison, Milton Junction, Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Elgin, Aurora, Joliet, Chicago.
Be sure your tickets read via Chicago and Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and secure the advantages offered by this great line.
TRANSCONTINENTAL
SHORT LINE
For through tickets, time tables and full information apply to A L MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt, St. Paul, Minn.
Or to any Coupon Ticket Agent on the Continent.
S. H. MEDILL, Asst Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt, Portland, Or.
General Manager. Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.
W. H. DIXON Gen. N. W. Agt, Portland, Or.
W. H. MARSHALL, Trav. Pass. Agt, Portland, Or.
5 Washington St., Portland, Or.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
DR. C. WEST
DR. L. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a scientific and reliable remedy for Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Impure Blood, Seminal Emissions, Lack of Nerve Force, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, Hysteria, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery decay and death

# The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1884.


## ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The demand for cheap articles of all kinds stimulates invention and activity to supply them. Most people forget that a staple article of any description cannot be produced and sold below certain well-established rates; and therefore they fall an easy and even an eager victims to those who profess to be able to supply genuine commodities below standard prices. The commodities so sold must, of course, be of inferior quality, more or less adulterate or counterfeit. Formerly the ingenuity of man in this line was mainly exercised in the production of textile and other fabrics which could be sold at low prices and guaranteed as good as genuine, but lately the adulteration of food appears to be taking the lead of all industries of this description.

The New York legislature is now conducting an investigation on the adulteration of lard and its effects on the public health, which is bringing out some remarkable facts. Butter has become a favorite article for these experiments in adulteration. Witnesses before the legislative committee, a few days ago, testified that 70 per cent. of all the butter invoiced from Chicago to New York is bogus, and that nearly all the wholesale dealers in butter handle imitation goods. A New York dealer testified that grocers in that city generally buy a tub of pure butter so as to have it in the store, but that they sell five tubs of oleomargarine to one of butter. If a woman does not like oleomargarine at 35 cents, the witness declared, she is shown some of the same make in another tub at 38 cents, and can as a rule be depended upon to say, "Oh, yes, that's better. I'll take some of that." It was computed by another witness that the sale of oleomargarine lowers the price of butter from five to ten cents per pound for the New York dairymen. Several witnesses testified as to the character of the imitation butter made in Chicago and sold in New York. Some of the witnesses were manufacturers of the stuff, and naturally claimed that all its ingredients were healthful. One of the manufacturers who testified—a Chicago man who places 10,000 pounds of butterine a day on the New York market—undertook to tell how the butterine was made, but, the report states, "left the members of the committee in a dense fog on the cooling process, on the plea of wishing not to give away the secrets of his trade. He was not willing to tell the committee what ingredients he used, but he felt confident that they were not injurious, though he had never asked the advice of a chemist on the matter. He denied that hogs which had died of cholera or any other disease were used in making butterine, but declared at the same time that his patent purifying process was sufficient to eliminate all germs of disease, if such hogs were turned in with the others." An ex-manufacturer testified that butterine is half raw hog's fat and unhealthy, as the lard is not made hot enough to destroy the animal germs in it.

Of course butter is one of the long list of food products which are imitated or adulterated. That many of the adulterants and substitutes are innocuous is probably true but that only mitigates the evil to the extent of indicating that the majority of vendors are content with robbing their customers, and do not insist on poisoning them too. Not only the consuming class, but the honest dealers, suffer from the sale of sophisticated articles of food, for the man who deals in the imitation can afford to undersell his competitor who handles only the genuine article. In the interest of both the honest dealer and the consumer, it should be made compulsory in this country, as it is in England, for the grocer, apothecary or other retail dealer who sells an adulterated article to inform the purchaser of its real character. Failure to convey this information in England subjects the vender of adulterated goods to fine and imprisonment.

## KUKLUX.

The supreme court has rendered another important decision in what are known as the "Kuklux Cases," taking an advanced position in support of the theory of federal power and in opposition to the doctrine of state's rights. Justice Miller, speaking for the court, says that "if this government is anything more than a mere aggregation of the delegated agents of other states and governments, each of which is superior to the general government, it must have power to protect elections, on which its existence depends, from violence and corruption." And, he adds, "it is only because the congress of the United States through long habit and long years of forbearance, have, in deference and respect to states, refrained from the exercise of these powers, that they are now doubted." He holds that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, by its limitation of the power of states in the exercise of their right to prescribe the qualifications of voters in their actions, and by its limitation of the power of the United States over that subject, clearly shows that the right of suffrage was considered to be supremely important to national government and was not in ended to be left within the exclusive control of states. He closes with this language: "In a republican government like ours, where political power is reposed exclusively in representatives of the entire body of the people, chosen at short intervals by popular elections, the temptation to control these actions by violence and corrupt on is a constant source of danger. Such has been the history of all republics; and although ours has been comparatively free from both evils in the past, no lover of his country can shut his eyes to the fear of future danger from both sources. If the recurrence of such acts as these prisoners stand convicted of is too common in one quarter of the country, and give omen of danger from the lawless and violent, the free use of money in actions arising from the vast growth of recent wealth in other quarters presents an equal cause for anxiety."

The dangers here referred to are undoubtedly great and increasing. There ought surely to be power somewhere in our system of government to prevent conspiracies against the freedom of the ballot, and the court rightly upholds the constitutionality of those sections of the revised statutes which forbid such conspiracies. But the question still remains, how is the federal government to proceed to enforce these statutes with vigor and effect? As we remarked a few days ago, our government is weakest in its executive machinery, and this weakness appears incidental to its character as a popular government. At present, under the existing limitations of the executive machinery a president might say, as Jackson did concerning a decision of the court, "Marshall has made a law, now let us see him enforce it."

---

The census report for 1880 contains the most elaborate and valuable statistics of railroads ever garnered by any country in the world. The cost of all the railroads of the country and their equipment is put at something over $4,530,000,000; the aggregate funded debt reaches $2,390,000,000, or as much as the total interest-bearing national debt and the municipal debt of the country combined; and their income is $661,000,000 per year, of which $537,000,000 goes for expenses and $124,000,000 to the profit account. These roads are owned by 300,000 persons, a much larger number than is generally supposed. The number of employes is 419,000. The railroad interest is without doubt the overshadowing interest in this country.

---

"There are fewer disturbances," says the Savannah, Georgia, *News* (Dem.) "between the whites and negroes on account of politics than might be reasonably expected. The whites do not intend that their local governments shall fall into the hands of ignorant negroes or white adventurers."

## LEGAL TENDERS.

A decision has been rendered by the supreme court of the United States in the long pending legal tender case of August D. Juillard vs. Thomas S. Greenman, brought to it by a writ of error to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. The question presented by this case, as stated by the court, is:

Whether notes of the United States issued in time of war under acts of congress declaring them to be legal tender in payment of private debts and otherwise in time of peace redeemed and paid in gold coin at the treasury, and afterwards made the subject of sale under the construction of the United States by legal tender payments of such debts.

The court decides that congress has the power to issue obligations of the United States and to make them a legal tender in payment of private debts, and having this power, it is a political question to be determined by congress, when the exigency arises, at any particular time in war or peace, whether this power shall be exercised. The opinion was read by Justice Strong, and was concurred in by the entire court except Justices Field, who delivered a long dissenting opinion, standing bravely by the views expressed by him on previous occasions. Field follows, says the court, "that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional, and the circuit court rightly held that under its treasury notes issued and kept in circulation under that act were tender of lawful money." Justice Field, in his dissenting opinion, argues that if there be anything in the history of the constitution which can be established with moral certainty, it is that the framers of that instrument intended to prohibit the issue of legal tender notes, both by the general government and by the states. From the decision of the court he sees only evil likely to follow. If the government can make money it may be asked, "Why borrow it? Why should congress not at once issue a sufficient amount to pay all the bonds of the United States? Why pay interest on a thousand million dollars of bonds when it can fill one day make money to pay them? It would not indeed surprise one if there should be a call from many quarters upon the government to issue such notes to bonds. Who can object to it if the doctrine declared by the court is sound? And why should there be any restraint upon unlimited appropriations by the government for all imaginary schemes of public improvement, if printing presses can furnish all the money needed for them?"

In February, 1870, the supreme court decided that congress had no power to make United States notes a legal tender for pre-existing debts, and the reasoning of that opinion was to the effect that the legal tender acts were unconstitutional. After changes in the membership of the court, Justice Strong being appointed in place of Grier, resigned, and Bradley being added as a new member, the court decided the following year, May, 1871, by a majority of one, that congress had power to make United States notes a legal tender for debts contracted both before and after the passage of the acts. Chief Justice Chase and Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field presented a dissenting opinion, in which they declared their "conviction that the making of these notes a legal tender was not a necessary or a proper means to the carrying on of war or to the exercise of any express power of the government." These conflicting opinions tend to diminish confidence in the courts and at the same time strengthen the conviction that it is governed too much by political considerations, or questions of public expediency. The last decision will be a surprise to the country, for there had been strong ground for the belief that the present court would decide that congress had not the power to issue legal tender notes. The question of expediency ought never to affect the decision of such cases, for when it does it enables any party in control of congress and the executive to procure any decision demanded by a party exigency by increasing the number of the judges, and "packing the court." In this instance Justice Field is to be commended for his boldness and consistency in rising above the question of expediency and viewing the case simply as a jurist.

## "PROTOPLASMIC" JOURNALISM.

The New York *Independent*, under the head of "protoplasmic legislation," says "For ten years past the Indians of the Grande Ronde reservation in eastern Oregon have held an annual legislature. Hereafter it is to be held biennially. At the last session the assembly consisted of nine representatives, a presiding sergeant and clerk. Twenty-nine laws were passed, from which the following have been selected as fit terse ing specimens of what might be termed protoplasmic legislation. For brevity, simplicity and directness they might profitably be commended to the attention of the illustrious occupants of senatorial seats in Washington!"

Among the selections from the statutes which are published the *Independent* especially commends to the study of the general public the two following:

If any doctor is called on to wait on a sick person and the doctor say he went to doctor the person himself until he die on his hands such doctor upon trial and conviction is to be fined $20 and cost but if such doctor have another doctor called to or say he cant cure him add request to have another doctor be sent to be fined or say he can cure the person.

If any married man keep sluts or hankerodles with yong women or widdows, that will cause trouble with his wife and family such man after trial and conviction will be subject to fine of $10 and cost of court.

These statutes are certainly "interesting," and they may be "protoplasmic," but they are undoubtedly bogus. The Grand Ronde reservation is not in eastern Oregon, but in the western part of the state. Neither are Indians in this part of the country in the habit of holding legislative assemblies. They never pass provisional laws. Their laws, such as they have, are rather *ex post facto*. When a thing is done which demands attention, they hold councils to see what shall be done about it, and in such councils they are controlled by the traditions of their tribes. The article in the *Independent* is rather interesting as a specimen of what might be termed "protoplasmic" journalism.

## A PANICKY APPEAL.

The New York *World*, a journal which aspires to the position of national organ of the democratic party, directs its thunders every day against those democrats who control the policy of its party in the house of representatives. It tells them that the party cannot possibly carry the presidential elect on in November on the tariff doctrines of Morrison and Carlisle, and that it can carry New York only on the platform of 1868, which contained the following resolution:

A tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

The *World* reminds its brethren that this was the platform upon which Seymour carried New York in 1868. It is well to remember, however, that the platform had little of nothing to do with that result. New York was carried on that occasion by the colossal election frauds perpetrated by the Tweed dynasty. The *World's* panicky argument shows how great is the perturbation of the democratic mind at this time on the tariff question, and how impossible it will be to pledge the party to any definite position against "protection."

---

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature which provides that all contracts between parties offering to sell wheat they do not own or to purchase what they do not intend to receive, shall be null and void. All transactions by "margins" or "futures," are declared to be criminal acts, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The offer to sell or purchase makes a couple to crime, who, her the offer shall be accepted or refused. This is a stringent measure, and should it become law it would go far toward demonstrating whether gambling in grain, provisions, cotton, oil and other commodities can be restrained or prevented by penal legislation.

## PROSPECTS OF A SILVER STANDARD.

The investments of our foreign friends, which have led to carrying the current of the gold movement into an outflow, calls attention to the increased danger to the demonetization of that metal in the United States threatened by the presence of large amounts of silver buried in the United States treasury under the operations of the coinage law which no long ago formidable fears have no other result than to force gold to a premium.

The change to the silver dollar as the basis of the business of the country will simply mean the inflation of prices 15 per cent., the transaction of foreign trade through the hampering and annoying medium of gold brokerage and the resumption of gold speculation with all the demoralizing reactions upon trade which were experienced from 1862 to 1879. The fluctuations, if they come, will be of a less degree, and there is good hope that they will not come at this juncture. But the fears of that result which are a weakness by the expectations of a few millions of gold are significant and not the less so because they are years the most important effect in sight of the attempt of congress in 1878 to legislate 85 cents worth of silver into an equality with 100 cents worth of gold.

Of the 46,712,400 acres of land in the Northern Pacific, only 10,550,000 acres were earned down to the expiration of the grant in July, 1879. The number of acres that will be declared forfeit if the house bill becomes a law will be 38,116,400.

## THE PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Believing that any ideas relating to this matter will be of some interest to your readers in this heavily-timbered region, I therefore propose giving you my opinion and conclusions arrived at after having experimented upon the cutting and use of timber for various purposes for a number of years here upon the Pacific coast.

This, we are all well aware, is a very important question, and one very difficult to answer, since it requires observation and experiment through a course of many years to arrive at any definite conclusion, and it is a question, too, upon which even at the present day there exists a great difference of opinion among men who, being engaged in the lumber business, are thereby the better qualified to form an opinion.

Many articles have been published in the various papers of the country upon this question for the past 20 years, but in all cases an opinion only has been given, which, at the present day, such is the advance and higher development of the intellectual faculties of man, that a mere opinion upon any question without an evident and substantial reasons to back it are of little value.

My object in writing this is not simply to give an opinion, but how, and the methods used by which I adopted such conclusions, as well also as the reasons why timber is more durable and better when cut at one season of the year than when cut at any other.

In the course of my investigations of this question for the past twenty years, I have asked the opinion of a great many persons who have been engaged in the lumber business in various parts of the Union, from Maine to Wisconsin, and they all agree upon one point, viz., That the winter time is the proper time for cutting timber, although some have never been able to give a reason why only the facts as such was the case, and therefore reason the interference that it was the proper time when timber should be cut, and so it is, for one reason only, however, and that is for a convenience for handling or moving timber upon the snow and ice.

It was while engaged in the business of planing in a saw-mill in Chicago this in early days, and having occasion to work of an amazing timber, in removing shingles, etc., as it was while so engaged that I noticed one peculiar fact, which was that that the timber in the shingles which had been sawed but two or three years and dry-ed, whilst others of the same size and variety of pine which had been cut the same year were as sound and firm as when first sawed. This seemed strange to me, and I found upon inquiry of old lumbermen, who had worked among timber all their lives, that it was strange to them also, and they could offer no explanation; and it was in investigation of this singular fact that led me to experiment further upon the problem of cutting timber.

It was not, however, until many years after, and when engaged in clearing land for farming purposes, that I made the discovery why some timber should decay sooner than others of the same size and variety, even when cut a few months afterward.

I had occasion to clear several acres of land which was covered with a very dense growth of young pines from two to six inches in diameter, (this work for certain reasons is usually done in the winter). The young trees not being profitable for lumber, I cut them and burned them upon the ground. Such land, therefore, on account of the stumps is very difficult to plow, as the stumps do not decay for three or four years, while most of the larger ones remain sound two longer.

But, for the purpose of experimenting, I cleared a few acres of ground in the spring, cutting them in May and June. I burned the poles, leaving them upon the ground, and when seasoned hauled them to the house for fuel, and found that for burning or heating purposes they were almost equal to oak, and I used no other fuel the summer following. I found also that the stumps, instead of remaining sound for any length of time, decayed so quickly that they could all be plowed up the following spring.

From which facts I draw these conclusions, that if in the cutting of timber the main object is to preserve the stumps, cut your trees in the fall or winter; but if the value of the timber is any considération, cut your trees in the spring after the sap has ascended the tree, but before any growth has taken place or new wood has been formed.

I experimented for many years also in the cutting of timber for fencing, fence posts, etc., and with the same results. Those which were cut in the spring and cut after being seasoned were the most durable, and such timber being much tougher, tougher, and in all such timber being much tougher, tougher, and in all respects better for all variety of purposes.

Having given some little idea of the manner in which I experimented, and the conclusions arrived at as to the proper time when timber should be cut, I now propose to give what are, in my opinion, the reasons why timber cut in early spring and having been seasoned is more durable and more durable than if cut at any other time. Therefore, in order to do this it is necessary first to explain the nature and value of the sap and the growth of a tree.

We find it to be the general opinion at present, or it perhaps has always been among lumbermen and those who work among the timber, that the sap of a tree is an evil which must be avoided if possible for it is this which causes decay and destroys the life and good qualities of all wood when allowed to remain in it for an unusual length of time, but that is a mistake, as I will endeavor to show, not that the decay is due to the sap, but to the time when the tree was felled.

We find by experiment in evaporating a quantity of sap of the pine, that it is water holding in solution a substance of a gummy nature, being composed of albumen and of certain gummy matters which during the process of the growth of the wood from the sap deposited within the pores of the tree; that those cells open in action which constitute the sap and which promote the growth of the tree, should there be an impossibility. The consequence of the wood is that it should decay, and the improper time of felling the tree.

Of the process by which the sap promotes the growth of the tree, the scientists informs us that it is extracted from the soil and flows up through the pores of the wood of the tree, where it is deposited upon the fibre, and by a peculiar process of nature the albumen forms new cells, which in process of formation crowd and push out from the main cells, constituting the growth of the tree in all directions from center to circumference. Consequently this new growth of wood, being composed principally of albumen, is of a soft, spongy nature, and under the proper conditions will decay very rapidly, which can be easily demonstrated by experiment.

Hence, we must infer that the proper time for felling the tree is when the conditions are such that the rapid decay of a new growth of wood is impossible, and this I have found by experiment to be in early summer after the sap has ascended the tree, but before any growth of wood has been formed. The new growth of the previous season is now well matured, has become hard and firm and will not decay. On the contrary, the tree is being cut when such new growth has not well matured, decay soon takes place and the value of the timber is destroyed. The effect of this cutting at this time of timber under the wrong conditions can be seen at all seasons. In the timbers of the bridges, in the trestlework and ties of railroads and in the piling of the wharves will be found portions showing rapid decay, while other portions are yet firm and in sound condition.

Much more might be said to the explanation of this subject, but not wishing to exhaust the subject to an improper length I will close. I would, however, say in conclusion that persons who have the opportunities and the inclination can verify the truth of my position, and that of what I have stated in a simple manner and in a short time; for instance, by cutting two or three young fir or spruce saplings, when they were almost equal in bulk, and then say about six feet each in length, leaving the limbs on, and also the stumps by driving pegs marked to correspond with the trees. Continue this monthly for the space of about one year and see what the difference in the wood, which should be left out and exposed to the weather until season of

G. W. HASKINS

---

### Is Tilden Invincible?

Boston Herald, Ind.

Who is Mr. Tilden's candidate, if it be not Mr. Tilden? Who has the "old ticket," who has for some months past been kept, or kept himself, in the background, has again been cast by an ardent democrat who desired to have it for the benefit of the party? One little word, spoken even with a white-heat emphasis, would have settled the question. But the word was not spoken. "I can give you no assurance—I prefer a quiet life—the word 'no' is the substance of the only reply I have obtained by the troubling and extended old man. Meanwhile every other candidate who has been named, or has been intimated or sandbagged by the campaigner which is recognized as Mr. Tilden's confidence. None of them will, for any reason or assurance, or else they would have not forth with a marching Napoleonic spirit that is more daunting than faint praise, and more effective than open opposition. Is Tilden irretrievable? Must this decrepit Old Man of the Sea be put astride the shoulders of the "poor democracy?"

---

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an estate in Minnesota to this office, for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

---

### PRESS PITH.

It is said that the queen does write hymns, according to the ancient saw, "The king can do no wrong." Lenox Virginia's story.—*Boston Courier.*

The only thing that equals the spontaneousness with which this country proposes a monument to the workingmen curiosity with which Congress builds.—*Oakland Courier.*

We heard a couple of ministers discussing the weather the other day. As long with us said he might as well say it's pleasant that's been ministers, for we happen to know they were.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Though Cutting violence to democratic orthodoxy in sending a little knowledge to the people, he is generally regarded as fearless in the cause he champions, and his word on agricultural books so.—*Baltimore American.*

### Why the Prosecution Moved On.

Brooklyn Eagle.

While the remains of the late Wood-D Phillips were being taken from the final services at Carnegie Hall asked Mr. Beecher to say a few words at the funeral. "No," was the reply, "that happens all."

---

*All advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for TEN CENTS per line for 1 insertion. Five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 25 cents and each must be paid at the time of order.*

*Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient church notices payable in advance.*

---

### BORN.

To the wife of C. H. Nettleton, March 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, 67 Arthur street, to the wife of Wm. Hemenway, March 9, at 8 Fourth st., a son.

### MARRIED.

At Albany, March 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Miss Ella Miller, of Albany, to Mr. Frank S. Watson, of Salem, Or.

### DIED.

In Albany, March 10, Mabel, infant daughter of W. S. and M. Wheelhouse, aged 11 months.

In this city, March 10, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, aged 70 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, A. M. Brandt, 249 Fourth st., this (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends invited.

In this city, March 10, Mary Jane Carter, wife of Thomas Carter, and daughter of Richard and Ann Hughes, of Somerset, England, aged 39 years 7 months and 10 days. Funeral from the residence of her husband, 1 Front st., this (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends invited to attend without further notice.

In this city, March 9, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Wood, wife of Mr. Wm. Wood, aged 58 years 8 months and 9 days. Funeral from the residence of her husband, 1 Front street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

---


ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT,
A. C. RIDER, Manager.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GEN'L HOUSEWORK. Country girl preferred. Apply 167 N. 24th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT NURSE. Apply 99 East Park, corner Fourth.

TO RENT—OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE of seven rooms on first floor, at No. 336 Yamhill st.

TO RENT—THE LUNCH COUNTER AT THE Pacific Exchange.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK AND HOUSEKEEP in a family of two; 241 Twelfth st., corner Jefferson.

WE NURSE WANTS A STRONG AND healthy woman wanted to nurse child, 40 Second st.

A FARM REVERE, CONTAINING 320 ACRES. For particulars apply to L. BIESCHENBERG, 209 Front st., Portland, Or.

FOR RENT—RESTAURANT COMPLETELY furnished in a large hotel, now full of guests. Address "Restaurant," this office.

FOR RENT—CELLAR OF THE CORNER FIRST house on Ankeny, suitable for fruit, candy, nuts and bakery or restaurant. Inquire of owner.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND OFFICE, with use of telephone, heating, etc., or will sell furniture and rent house. Address G. H. L., Oregonian.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND DESIRable rooms, with board, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A HANDY MAN in the business or general work. Apply to S. MAY, 24 N. Front st.

LOST—OR ELEGANT BOHEMIAN FIRST FLOOR, with bath, etc., for gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; 24 Fourth st., between Morrison and Yamhill.

DWELLING FOR SALE WITH MODern improvements. Will lease for a term of years. Apply to JACOB MAYER, 3 and 5 Front st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT FOR rent; five rooms; possession given immediately; good location; cheap rent. 95 E. Pine st., corner Cora.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping, by a young couple. Address P. W., Oregonian office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as collector or porter; is willing to pay for board; is a first-class penman. Address A. CASEY, this office.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD LOCK, IN WASHington st. between Second and Third sts. Finder will please leave same at Washington st. and receive reward.

$200 MAN TO LOOK AFTER BUSINESS; permanent position; $75 per month and expenses. Address, with stamp, MANAGER, 23 Barclay st., New York.

$5 A NEW CANVASS; NO CAPITAL OR experience required; will prove it or forfeit $500; particulars free. Address, with stamp, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, in good order; also, 2 houses of 5 rooms each, in rear of same lot. Inquire at 189 Second st., between Ankeny and Burnside.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, in good order; also, 2 houses of 5 rooms each, in rear of same lot. Inquire at 189 Second st., between Ankeny and Burnside.

LOST—AN ACCOUNT BOOK CONTAINING LEDger and journal entries of valuable data, reward. Finder will please leave it at "Gardner Block," 205 First street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 IMPROVED stock and fruit farm of 160 acres, 4 miles from Albany, Linn county, Oregon. Will exchange for city property. Address P. O. box 1, Albany, Or.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

FOR RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOM ON second floor of Oregonian building. Inquire at business office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—SUITABLE for gentlemen or couple without children, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—SUITABLE for gentlemen or couple without children, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—A FINE, BLOCKED JERSEY BULL calf, cheap. Apply to J. H. STINSON, Gresham, or 24 Front st., Portland.

$3500 WILL BUY RESIDENCE OF SEVEN rooms and bath, with two lots, on Clay st., between Second and Third. Apply to owner, 24 Front st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, BLOCKED JERSEY BULL calf, cheap. Apply to J. H. STINSON, Gresham, or 24 Front st., Portland.

$3500 WILL BUY RESIDENCE OF SEVEN rooms and bath, with two lots, on Clay st., between Second and Third. Apply to owner, 24 Front st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AT ONE-half cash. Market street, between 1st and 2d, 50x100, with two-story frame store building on Front street, corner, and warehouse and public scales on Market street. Two-story frame dwelling, 30x32, on 2d st., between Market and Mill, in rear of store. Also, one-story dwelling house of two rooms, with small lot, on Mill st., between 1st and 2d. Also, 2 blocks of ground. This property is offered for sale for one-half cash, or will be sold on time to suit purchaser. Inquire of owner, 1 Front st., between Market and Mill, in the store. The property is adjoining of the property of the Union Insurance Co. Terms and whether to rent or sell, at option of buyer. Apply to the office of the Union Insurance Co., 1 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY. A farm containing 160 acres, 250 acres in cultivation, balance timber and pasture, 2 houses, 2 barns, 2 orchards, all fenced and cross-fenced, situated 7 miles from Rogersville, Lincoln county, Oregon, 3 miles from Siletz, and 1 mile from Siletz river, on good road to Yaquina bay. Address or call on owner, JOHN PARRISH, Rogersville, Lincoln county, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES, in Washington county, 3 acres in cultivation, 6-room house, good barn, well and cistern. Address C. SANDIFORD, Pete 83580, Union county, or call at 24 Front st., corner Pine, South Portland.

FOR RENT—A BRICK FIFTH NEAR COlumbia, with 8 modern improvements. Apply to J. BLACK, 84 Jefferson st., near Fourth.

FOR RENT—A SIX-ROOM HOUSE ON SOUTH Second st., $12 per month. Apply to P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS WITH BOARD; NICELY FURNISHED, $ single or en suite. A. 18 Alder st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for gentlemen and wife, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—SUITABLE for gentlemen or couple without children, at 169 Second st., corner Pine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH OR TRADE, 2 milk cows, 1 horse, 1 spring wagon, 1 set harness, 1 set double buggy harness, 1 set single harness, 1 cutter, 1 sleigh, 1 set double sleighing harness, 1 set single sleighing harness, 1 set double sleighing harness, 1 set single sleighing harness, 1 set double sleighing harness, 1 set single sleighing harness

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 49 First st., bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, Improved and Unimproved, Business Property, Stocks, Bonds, Loans, etc. REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SA

OF

Household Furniture and Merch

We are in receipt of liberal consignments of staple and fancy goods, which we will sell at our salesroom, No. 49 First st., on

TUESDAY MARCH 11th, at 10 a. m.

—On account of department—

Also, 50 Rugs; Brussels Carpets.

2 Wegman Sewing Machines; Mahogany Bedsteads; Spring and Hair Mattresses; Bureaus; Washstands; Tables; Bedding; Crockery; Glassware; Lamps; Stoves; Kitchen Furniture; Chairs; Settees; Cradles; Lounges; etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF FINE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT RESIDENCE,

We are instructed to sell by auction without reserve at the residence, south east corner of Gaudet and Carolina streets (opposite Dr. F. A. Clarke's), on

Thursday, March 13, 1884,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., nearly the entire elegant furniture of residence comprising in part:

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Elegant Parlor Suite finely upholstered in silk plush, 7 pieces; oval table; fine walnut frames.

Also, 1 Rocker; Bronzed Tidies; Screen to match.

Elegant Pier Glass Mirror with marble-top and fine gold frame; elegant mantel mirror with marble plate; 1 heavy gilt frame.

Also, Bronze Statuettes and Vases; Chromos; Chairs; fine Marble-top Brackets etc. also

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Fine solid Walnut Extension Table, latest design; Fine solid Walnut and Marble top sideboard; Also, Full set Walnut Dining Chairs; Fine Coal Stove; Engraved Glass, some pictures; Also Wm. nut Hat rack.

Brussels Stair and Stair Carpets; Linoleum Shades, etc. Lamps. Also Elegant

WALNUT BED-ROOM SUITES,

Full marble top Blue Spring and Hair Mattresses; solid Walnut Chiffonier.

Fine solid Ash Bed room Suite complete.

Toilet sets; Hanging Lamps.

Brussels Carpets throughout the house

Also

Crockery Glassware and Cooking Ranges; Granitewares and Kitchen furniture Complete.

We must out-sell; invite the attention of purchasers to the great bulk of above-hold goods for sale

—The residence will be open for the inspection of furniture one hour Wednesday, the 12th, from 2 until 4 P. M.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

First and Pine.

Monday and Thursday, Furniture & Stoves.

Wednesday, Real Estate Sale.

Saturday, Furniture Sale.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. W. & T. M. OGILBEE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Special Attention given to City Work.

Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BATTIN & GOWEN, GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and produce Dealers, 20 Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION Merchants, Produce Merchants, Front and B Sts., Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—J. G. MILLER, W. E. WEST, commission merchants, (successors to general commission business of Washington & Miller), 24 Front st., Portland, Or.

S. GOLDMAN & CO. COMMISSION & Produce Merchants, 128 Front street Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP AND Commission Merchants, Agents for Wilcox, Peck & Hughes' Portland Canned Goods, Wholesale and Retail, 52 Front st., Portland, Or.

ABRAHAM HIRSCHL & CO., COMMISSION merchants, 2 and 4 Front st., Portland, Or.

G. F. & J. BAILEY, 122 FRONT STREET, Portland, Or., Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Provisions, Oils, Etc.

SIDNEY SMITH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, Agents for Wilcox, Peck & Hughes' Portland Canned Goods, 124 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

ABRAHAM HIRSCHL & CO. WHOLESALE grocers, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE Grocers, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACRAE, WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

McCRACKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, 62 and 64 Front st., Portland.

WILLAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

GUNPOWDER.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., AGENTS CALIFORNIA Powder Works. Front and N. Front sts., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS—IMPROVED PATENT Turbine Water Wheels, Saw Mills, Flouring Mills and Mill Gearing, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

KNAPP BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE Machinery and Dealers in agricultural implements and seeding wagons, hinges, screws, etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills, grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

CHAS. K. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS for Mower and Reaper Canton Plows, Haines Header Schuttler Wagons, Front, Ankeny and Commercial sts., Portland, Or.

J. HONEYMAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Boilers, Tanks and Stills, Iron Front, Cor. Front st. and Commercial, and Oak.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., SLOCUMB'S MILL Exclusively. All kinds of flouring mill machinery for sale. See circular.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

BRADLEY & DOHENY, 102 FRONT st., between Washington and Alder, Saddlery and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies, Belting, etc.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE dealers in fine cigars, 201 Front st., Portland, Or. Agents for Newman Teichman & Co., San Francisco.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

THOMPSON, REART & CO., HARDWARE, Iron and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Material, Domestic and Shelf Hardware, Coal, corner Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., IMPORTERS OF Shelf Hardware, Steel and Iron, Nos. 52 and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MILLER BROS. & CO., FANCY DRY Goods and millinery, Nos. 72 Front st.

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, FERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Show Cases, Counters, Cheap Office Desks, 70 Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

MACHINISTS.

TURNBULL & WOLFE, MACHINISTS and Millwrights, Foot of Taylor st., Portland, Or. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Orders by mail solicited.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Headquarters Department of California and Quartermaster's Office, San Francisco, March 1, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. Monday, April 14, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the transportation of troops and supplies on the following-named routes, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884—

Route No. 1.—Reno, Nev., to Fort Bidwell, Cal. Wagon transportation. Distance, 90 miles.

Route No. 2.—Reno, Nev., to Fort Klamath, Or. Wagon transportation. Distance, 200 miles.

Route No. 3.—Arcata, Cal., to Fort Gaston, Cal. Wagon transportation. Distance, 30 miles.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed for the interest of the service. Preference will be given to proposals offering the transportation of troops and supplies on the routes named in the following order: Routes Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of the Secretary of War.

R. H. HOLLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster.

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis &

Importing

Wholesale Druggists

Agents for Load-ing Prep-arations of

Hunt Bro-thers, Pills, Elec-tric

Nos. 22 and 24 Front

Cor. Stark.

Portland, Oregon.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPP'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets (and 2) by the grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Depot 48 San Francisco Richards & Co.

Oregonian.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY, delivered in Portland or by mail, postage paid, per month $ 65

DAILY, per year, postage paid 7 80

DAILY, six months, postage paid 4 00

DAILY, three months, postage paid 2 00

DAILY, one month, postage paid 75

DAILY, per week, delivered 15

DAILY, per week, delivered Sunday included 20

WEEKLY, per year, postage paid 2 00

WEEKLY, six months, postage paid 1 00

WEEKLY, three months, postage paid 50

Specimen copies sent free.

Remittances should be made either by Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter. Postoffice address in full, including State and County. Terms cash in advance.

Address, THE OREGONIAN, Portland, Or.

Entered at the Postoffice in Portland, Or., as second class matter.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, March 10, 7 P. M.

| Stations | Height above Sea Level | Barometer Reduced to Sea Level | Thermometer Direct Reading | Thermometer Max. | Thermometer Min. | Wind Direction | Wind Velocity Hourly Mean | Rainfall Past 24 Hours | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 50 | 30.03 | 41 | 48 | 34 | S | 19 | 0.01 | Cloudy |
| Astoria | 10 | 30.03 | 46 | 50 | 41 | SW | 8 | 0.07 | Cloudy |
| Roseburg | 459 | 30.12 | 40 | 48 | 32 | Calm | 0 | 0.00 | Clear |
| Salem | 154 | 30.08 | 41 | 48 | 34 | NW | 10 | 0.01 | Cloudy |
| Walla Walla | 1000 | 29.92 | 38 | 46 | 30 | W | 10 | 0.00 | Clear |
| Dalles | 165 | 30.04 | 46 | 57 | 37 | W | 10 | 0.01 | Cloudy |
| Umatilla | 450 | 30.00 | 44 | 54 | 34 | W | 10 | 0.00 | Clear |

Portland mean barometer 30.03 inches.

Portland mean temperature 41 deg.

Portland maximum temperature 48 deg.

Portland minimum temperature 34 deg.

Portland total precipitation 0.01 inches.

Portland total precipitation since March 1st 0.01 inches.

Portland total precipitation since January 1st 4.94 inches.

Portland total deficiency since January 1st 2.56 inches.

Portland total precipitation since July 1st 19.78 inches.

Portland total deficiency since July 1st 3.22 inches.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE EAST.

Reports have been received from the following places at 5 P. M. this day:

Boise City, Idaho, 34 deg.; Helena, Mont., 30 deg.; Huron, Dak., 30 deg.; Minnedosa, Manitoba, 20 deg.; Moorhead, Minn., 30 deg.; Omaha, Neb., 36 deg.; Pierre, Dak., 30 deg.; Port Custer, Mont., 30 deg.; Rapid City, Dak., 30 deg.; Winnemucca, Nev., 40 deg.

Reports from Bismarck, Dak., Cheyenne, Wyo., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Fort Buford, Dak., Fort Maginnis, Mont., Fort Meade, Dak., Fort Washakie, Wyo., Miles City, Mont., Rapid City, Dak., Rawlins, Wyo., Red Cloud Agency, Neb., Rock Springs, Wyo., Sidney, Neb., Yankton, Dak., Yellowstone, Mont., Wyo., Fort Custer, Mont., Fort Keogh, Mont

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1884.

*THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.*

What might the shepherd of Juno crave—
Juno the Queen—by the tree of love?
Power, that the realm of men should have,
Crowned with a symbol of sovereignty;
Power, that mankind from thence that he,
With a thirst mangled unquenchable,
Follows for ever the thin that flee:—
But the world would be empty if men were wise!

What was the promise that Pallas gave—
Pallas the cold, with the bridled knee?
Learning, the dagger to man agrave
Under a pillar to pedantry;
Learning, a mode that in earth can see,
And misses the message of sun and skies:
Learning that ever hath dust for fee—
But the world would be cozy if men were wise!

And the Dame that rose from the curling wave—
The witch of the hill-top—what gave she?
Love, that maketh a man to rave
For a violet blue naught but a dream can be;
Love, that fulfilleth but with the wish;
Love, that trickleth to his breast with sighs,
Love, that must maddeu both you and me:
But the world would be empty if men were wise!

KEVOT.

Goddess of mists (for I doubt to be),
Look at me now with thy wine-dark eyes!
If love be folly—ah! what are we?
For the world would be empty if men were wise!

*Austin Dobson.*

## MacLEOD'S REVENGE.

The burg of Ben Voraraig once belonged to the chief of the McDonalds, who was styled An Gobach, or the beaky, in allusion to his great hook nose. Gobach was a bold and cunning man, who knew how to take advantage of the ignorance and superstition of his neighbors. He gave out that his wife was charmed, so that steel could not cut him, nor fire burn him, nor water drown him. As a matter of fact he had never been wounded, though often in battle, and many believed that a glance of his eye could arrest the blow of a sword in mid-air.

Gobach was not on good terms with the chief of the MacLeods, who had a castle on the Jura coast, right opposite Ben Voraraig. Both chiefs derived a part of their income from the plunder of ships that passed through the sound or were wrecked on the coasts, and they often quarreled over the partition of the spoil.

MacLeod of the Spear was the opposite of Gobach in person and character, as well as in local situation. MacLeod was big and stupid, and where he failed with his weapons he did not succeed with his wits. But he was terribly strong, and unrivaled in the art of throwing the spear—hence his appellation. The head of his spear was seven stones in weight, the shaft of it was like the mast of a sloop, and with this formidable tool he could hurl a potato at fifty yards and hit a goose on the wing.

Once when MacLeod was absent stealing cattle from a colony of Campbells who were settled in the north of Jura, a rich Danish merchantman stranded on Fraoch Eilean, near MacLeod's castle. Gobach witnessed the wreck from his watch tower, and knowing that MacLeod and most of his men were away, he sailed across the sound, beat off the garrison and carried home the booty. When MacLeod returned and heard what had happened he went into a rage, and sent to demand back the prize. Gobach told him to go to Jorsiche. A herald was dispatched by MacLeod to tell Gobach that was Kolhef. A merchant from Gobachformed MacLeod that he was a pig. MacLeod hinted that if Gobach met him on Glas Eilean he would pull his beak for him. Gobach replied that he would be happy to give him an opportunity.

When MacLeod had that his challenge was accepted he was in an ecstasy of delight. He felt sure of killing Gobach in single combat, though he would have hesitated to meet him at the head of his men, for he feared MacDonald's superior strategy.

All the MacDonalds, on the other hand, set up a howl of lamentation when they heard that their chief was to fight MacLeod of the Spear. They considered him a dead man already. The herd began to compose his *marbhrann* or elegy, and the piper to practice his coronach. Only Gobach himself showed no sign of emotion.

On the morning of the duel each marched down to the shore at the head of his men, with pipes playing and banners flying. MacLeod embarked first in a splendid war galley rowed by 50 men a side. When Gobach saw the display made by MacLeod he sent his men back to the castle, and in disdain of his enemy's magnificence, put off in a small, mean punt, accompanied only by a piper. But first he filled his sporran with periwinkles from the beach.

Glas Eilean is a little green island that used to be in the middle of the sound, but is now close to the firm shore. MacLeod landed first, and began to excite himself for battle by slapping his thigh, shaking his spear and uttering yells that could be heard at Orkney. But his spirits fell when he saw Gobach sauntering leisurely upward him, crunching winkles and spitting out the shells, which was the general mode of eating that delicacy before pins were invented. This unnatural coolness terrified MacLeod. He could not understand a man meeting death in so unconcerned a manner. There must be some trap laid for him. All he had ever heard of MacDonald's supernatural powers flashed upon his memory, and he heartily repented of having offered to put Gobach's nose.

MacDonald won the toss, and had the right to the first play. But he laughed lightly, and told MacLeod to shoot away, as he preferred eating winkles to throwing spears; and he pulled another handful from his sporran, and began to pick out the biggest. This completed MacLeod's demoralization. He trembled in every joint. He thought he saw nine flames playing around the point of his spear when he raised it against MacDonald. He felt sure he would be carried away by demons should he strike. So he claimed the right of postponing his shot until another time.

"When and where you please," said Gobach, and rowed back to Lisay.

Years passed and MacLeod had not claimed his right of spearing MacDonald. But he had not forgotten it. A sorceress had told him that at the end of seven years MacDonald would be disenchanted, and so vulnerable as other men, and MacLeod was waiting for the time to expire. It was observed that he exposed those of less in battle than he used formerly to do, and his practiced more assiduously than ever at throwing the spear. He kept a dungeon full of prisoners—Scandinavians chiefly, with some English and Irish, and a sprinkling of Galloway Picts—on whom to exercise for an hour daily before dinner. By that means we acquired a quite fabulous skill in wielding his favorite weapon.

The seven years came to end, and one bright morning strains of jubilant music floated across the kyle, and smote on the rude senses of MacLeod.

"What tam piobaireachd is that?" he bawled.

"It is the wedding march of the MacDonald," answered his henchman.

"His wedding march, eh?" A savage gleam shot athwart the face of MacLeod. "Bring my spear," he shouted. "It is another march than Gobach will be piping before the sun sets."

MacLeod seized the spear, and was rowed across the sound.

"I'll spoil his honeymoon for him," he ejaculated, as he sweated up Ben Voraraig. He arrived at the castle gate.

"Tell the MacDonald he must be roared, "that the MacLeod has come to pay his debt."

MacLeod was admitted and led into the great hall, where MacDonald and his bride were feasting among their kin and clansmen.

"It is a welcome guest you are this day, MacLeod," said MacDonald courteously. "Sit down and share our banquet."

"I will do that same," answered MacLeod, leaning his spear against the wall. "Business first and pleasure afterwards," and he fell to.

When the feast was over, and the ladies had retired to the drawing room, MacDonald ordered a space to be cleared on the floor, then measured out the distance, and told MacLeod he was ready. So he was the same hour before sunset. Right in the centre of the hall stood MacDonald, his head erect, his eye like a hawk's, his limbs firmly planted, his right arm swinging his spear to and fro with a gentle motion. MacLeod was at the door, his head bent forward, his eyes glaring, his right arm drawn back to the shoulder, his spear quivering in his grasp. He looked like a tiger about to spring.

"Are you ready?" shouted MacLeod.

"Ready," answered MacDonald.

"Then take that for your debt!" yelled MacLeod, and launched his spear with all his might.

But MacDonald was not there. He had bounded into the air, and the spear passed harmlessly under his feet. Before MacLeod could draw back MacDonald had caught the spear, and with a shout of triumph sent it whizzing through the air. It struck MacLeod in the breast, and he fell dead on the floor.

MacDonald won the fight, but he lost the battle. His men, seeing their chief fall, thought that the MacLeods had taken an unfair advantage, and fled in confusion to the galley. MacDonald's men pursued them to the shore, and slew many before they could get off. The MacLeods rowed away in their galley, and left the MacDonalds to bury their dead.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, March 10.

General trade opens up well for the new year, which promises to be an active one. The produce movement is quite fair, although values generally are not satisfactory. For several days rumors have been floated to the effect that some of our merchants had made assignments, but we are glad to know such is not the case. As stated nearly a month ago, the bulk of those who were, in some certainty less dread of failures. Trade is rose ying on in a manner that will be shortly felt all along the line. Commercial travelers report having secured a fair an ount of orders in the interior, with these constantly showing an increase.

A very light fall of snow was had yesterday morning, but has since disappeared because of rain. To-day passes with alternate sun and rain, with light showers of hail. Cloudy weather is reported from the eastern section, with snow last night beyond Wallula. At Rupert the fall was 2 inches, at Dayton 4 inches, at Walla Walla 3 inches, at Pendleton 2 inches, and at Wallula and Umatilla a light fall. This side of Willows, cloudy to fair weather. The thermometer ranged from 34 to 48. The Snake, at Ripert, is 2 feet 2 inches above low water mark. At The Dalles the Columbia is 2 feet 2 inches above, and at Bonneville 5 feet 1 inch above. The Willamette shows some rise. California is having more rain.

Overland receipts include 193 tons butter, 20 cs maple syrup, 400 bf 50 hds candles, 13 cs coal, 4 bxds 2 cs confect mery, 1 cs cigarettes, 167 pkgs tobacco, 900 cs condi.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours: 2098 ctls wheat, 7915 bbls flour, 677 ctls oats, 21 ctls bran, 340 ctls middlings, 457 ctls potatoes, 4750 lbs hides, 102 cs pelts mostly, 2,261 lbs hops, 3355 cs fruit, 7 tons butter, 40 tons hay. Also 2000 ctls wheat, 3500 bbls flour, 114 tons bran, 54 tons middlings, 2015 lbs hides from the eastern section.

SALMON SHIPMENT—Per city Oregon, March 7: Scandinavian, 38; Cook, 138; Thomas & Knowles, 1500. Total, 1676 cases.

IMPORTS—Per Br ship Eskdale, from Liverpool, to Balfour, Guthrie & Co.: 1200 tons pig iron, 600 tons salt, 200 kgs hardware, 4 cs, 300 bbls soda crystals, 100 cs mineral water, 200 bbls bottled stout, 37 pkgs earthenware.

Per Br ship Silver Land, from Newcastle, N S W., to G. Caesar & Co: 1516 tons coal.

FREIGHTS—The situation is unchange with nothing doing along the coast. The Eskdale is on the disengaged list. The Br iron bark Alpheda, 503 tons, is entered out at London for this port. The amount of tonnage loaded for this coast shows some increase, being now 147,000, against 136,000 last month. It is quite certain that there has been no chartering ahead thus far with us, and reports of it being done in San Francisco are flatly denied.

WHEAT—To-day's adv ces from the other side are quiet and steady, while our own markets are less firm. It is stated that strong attempts are soon to be made to force up Chicago and New York. Those markets are now as high as justified, but the workers are not satisfied. Wheat in the western states is being sold for millers at a figure the world not admit shipment to the seaboard. Our market continues quiet without any transactions on the spot. The interior reports some changing hands at last quotations. Receipts are larger at this point.

FLOUR—A weak market rules, all rough shorbrands are bringing quotations. A portion of receipts will go into ship. The San Francisco market is a weak one to sell in. We quote standards $5, less trade discount.

MILLSTUFF—The dock and is supplied at last quotations with flour values steady under present only fair offerings.

OATS—Market weak at 40@42½c for fair to extra choice feed. The demand does not improve.

POTATOES—Plenty offering at 50@55c. Supplies are more than equal to the demand.

FRUIT—Receipts include a small proportion of choice apples, which are in some request at 2½@2 75. Inferior rather neglected at 21 25@1 75.

HAY—Receipts larger and values are less firm.

POULTRY—For the choicest stocks are low an i no advance on 25 is deemed possible for chickens. Expected receipts will weaken this quotation. Ducks wanted at fancy prices.

EGGS—While receipts have been large all are being bolkers for 20c, and this is shaded only to the trade.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Columbia sailed from San Francisco at 10 A. M. The Western Belle has arrived at Havre to discharge.

The str Oregon reached San Francisco at 7 45 P. M. yesterday.

The Br bark City of Carlisle, 202 days from Greenock, via Stanley 21 days, is outside.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.

Weather 5 A. M.—Rainy; wind light, northwest. 10 A. M.—Clear. Rainfall yesterday, 07-100; for the season, 10 44/100 inches. Heavy rains throughout Interior.

Receipts—Wheat, 45,000 ctls; including 40,000 aboard ships; flour, 17,000 bbls; corn, 750 ctls; potatoes, 2000 sks; 2,000 sks sold; barley, 35,000 ctls.

Freights—The market is quiet. Tonnage in port engaged for grain, 30,000; tonnage in port suitable for grain, disengaged, 141,000; tonnage on the way, 185,000.

Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 shipping, $1 55@1 57½; sale of good shipping mark at $1 65 for mere choice mixed is fair; No. 1 yellow Oregon, $1 67½@1 70; buyers season, $1 50@1 55.

Flour—There is very little demand; market weak and prices favor buyers.

Barley—Spot quiet and dull; feed, 80c@85c; fairres easier; No. 1 feed, seller the season, 81½@82½; buyer season, 87½@87½; buyer year, 90@92½.

Oats—Market dull; quotations unchanged; sale of 50 sks choice at Hueneme at $1 65.

Potatoes—Firmer for red; Petaluma and Tomales, 65@60; Garnet Chile weak; supplies are larger than the demand.

Onions—Quiet, $1 25@1 30.

Salmon—Quiet; prices nominally unchanged; offerings of outside brands are liberal.

Wool—Stocks small; market quiet; prices unchanged.

Hops—Inactive.

Eggs—Fresh California, 20@22½c; the market is firm owing to a reduction of stocks.

Butter—Fresh roll, 26@27½; supplies are heavy.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 10.

May options—Wheat, lower, 96¾c; pork, lower, $17 75; lard steady, $9 42½; ribs lower, $9 17½; short ribs, steady, $9 55 bid.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Wool steady. Fall, 11@18c; fall hurry, 16@20c; spring, 20@26c; spring hurry, 16@24c; pulled, 29@33c. Hides, 22½@23c. Wheat steady, $1 07@1 10.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days, $4 86½; documentary, $4 85¾.

Treasure—123.

Bank of England rate of interest—3½ per cent

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Arrived—Br ship Gracie Isle, Astoria.

LONDON, March 10.—Entered out—Br bk Alphete, for Portland.

SPOKEN.

Feb. 8—Lat. 27, lon. 40, sh Chas. Dyer, from San Francisco for Antwerp.

Feb. 16—Lat. 45, lon. 32, Br ship Senator, Newport for San Francisco.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Demand for Union Pacific the only Feature of the Day.

NEW YORK, March 10—Government firm. Railways firm. Stocks dull. Union Pacific, in which was a feature in early trading, and closing ½ to 1 per cent better on net demand at 49½@49¾ per cent. In the afternoon the difference between the highest and regular was ½ to 1 per cent. The scarcity of stock is partly due to the closing of the books of the company for purposes of voting partly to certain interested shorts. The Pacific sold, in October at 47, per cent, at 48, 48¼@48⅝ per cent, in the last hour.

Closing—Firm with Sat rday, closing prices were ½ to ¾ per cent lower.

The closing stock market opened active and weak, and prices declined during the morning. In the afternoon there was a rally and improvement, and prices closed about the highest. The Pacific sold, in October at 47, per cent, at 48, 48¼@48⅝ per cent, in the last hour.

Closing—Firm with Satur